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(Graduate Optician.)

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THE JEWELER,



YOU WANT FINE PERFUME

"FLOWERS §

MONTANA

WILL SUIT YOU

E. E. GALLOGLY & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

THEY WON'T ACCEPT HIM

The State Senators Not Satisfied With Professor Young.

SOME PRETTY PLAIN TALK

In the State Legislature Yesterday Numerous Bills Were Pushed Up a Few Notches-Fixing

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 20.— The senate remained in executive session an hour this morning, considering the nomination of Professor Young to be a member of the state board of education. It is said that some very plain talk was indulged in. The session ended without any action being taken. The judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill creating a supreme court commission and the report was adopted.

Bills were introduced in the senate a follows: An act to provide for a meat in-spector in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. An act to amend title 1, part 3, of the penal code, concerning prisons. This bill restores the contract system, the codes providing for a warden. An act to regulate the appointment of district judges to fill vacancies in newly created districts.

The bills relating to hotel keepers; creating a state board of health; abolishing

the office of mineral land commissioner nd to compel owners of irrigating ditch to keep the same in repair, were all read the third time and passed without a dis-

senting vote.

The Smead school bill was made a special order for this afternoon and the entire afternoon was spent on it, but it was no more than half finished when the

committee arose.

An amendment to strike out a clause authorizing the state board of education to adopt text books was beaten by a vote of 7 to 10. An amendment requiring the state board to recommend to the legislature school books for adoption by the legislature was carried.

THE ST TE FAIR. Tallant's Bill Was Passed Without Op-

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 20.—The house met at 10 o'clock. Petitions were read from the Miners' assembly of Cokedale and district assembly 98, K. of L., asking that a law be passed providing for a state inspector of

passed providing for a state inspector of coal innies.

Booth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolver, That the printing committee of the house be and is hereby auth-rized to take such action as it may seem necessary to expedite the printing of house bills now or those that may hereafter come into its hands, to the end that the several house bills may be returned to the house printed at as early a day as possible.

The governor reported that he had

The governor reported that he had signed the penal and civil codes.

Tallant's bid locating the state fair at Great Falls was passed without any opposition. The following bills were introduced: Nd. 301, regulating the sale of duced: Nd. 301, regulating the sale of oleomargarine and imitation cheese, by G. W. Oker; to amend section 275, chapter I, penal code, defining the age of consent, Hedges; to prevent the spreading of forest and prairie fires, Romeauer; to amend sections 25 and 26, code of civil procedure, to include the Eleventh judicial district in the list of districts by the cial district in the list of districts, by the code committee; to amend sections 43 and 44, code of civil procedure, relating to justices' jurisdiction and terms of office, code committee; to form a bureau of investigation in each county for the preven-tion of cruelty to children, Paschal; to repeal sections 70 to 74, title 2, political code, relating to the seat of government, code committee; to amend sections 87, 88 and 89, political code, relating to the election of legislators, code committee; to amend section 66, political code, relating to judicial districts, code committee; to amend section 99, political code, relating to the meeting and organization of the slature, code committee; 315, to end subdivision 2 of section 3061, political code, relating to county attorneys, code committee.

In committe of the whole, Bennett in the chair, Cooper's bill making the Bitter Root the state floral emblem passed. The bill appropriating \$500 for the reward of the men who captured the Great Northern train robbers, was paised. Appropriation bills were passed as fol-lows: For Mitchell & Mussigbrod, \$2,737.51.

For G. R. Metten, \$20. For transporta-tion of prisoners to the reform school by sheriffs, \$444.05. For supplies furnished the reform school, \$178.22. For building a stable at the reform school, \$700. For payment of certain persons for services rendered the reform school, \$758.58. For the payments of sheriffs for transporting convicts to the state prison, \$2,546.81. The bill providing for the support of the state government in 1895 and 1896 also passed.

The house then took a recess until 3 p. m. At the afternoon session the speaker signed Monteath's corrupt practices' act and it was sent to the governor. The following bills were indefinitely postponed: No. 71, providing for the deposit of state and county funds in state banks; 141, concernibe the filling of certificates of all covernibe the filling of the filli cerning the filing of certificates of all co cerning the filing of certificates of all co-partnerships with county clerks. Senate bills 53 and 56 were read and referred. The following bills were recommended for passage: No. 183, to pay sheriffs for transporting convicts to state prison, \$12,-546.80; 206, to pay assessors for statistics furnished the state, \$2,148.41; 216, for money advanced to the orphans' home, \$1,743.17; 217, state board of charities, \$21.70; 218, for W. J. Kennedy, deputy clerk of the supreme court, \$159; 219. Bernard Brown, for experting the state treasurer's books, \$600; 221, for John F. Forbis, member of the state board of ed-ucation, \$12.40; 220, Thomas Matthews, state purchasing board, \$14.40: 222, to repay the banks for money advanced for the mineral exhibit at the midwinter fair,

In committee of the whole, Bennett in the chair, 102, appropriating money for the state reform school, was considered and recommended for passage with an amendment placing the institution under the control of the state board of prison

the arid lands tendered by the general government was indefinitely postponed; 76, in regard to the location of public parks and boulevards was recommended for passage through the efforts of Mon-teath; 34, relating to the duties of the state liberage was also considered favorstate librarian was also considered favor-ably. Senate bill 24, requiring the display of the stars and stripes was recommended to be concurred in, and the same action was taken in regard to senate bill 42, re-lating to the right of eminent domain. The committee appointed to investigate the sureties of the state officers reported that they were all O. K., and gave a list of the banks in which the state funds are de-posited with the amounts.

THE STATE MUST PAY FOR IT.

Helena Is Not Prepared to Do Anything
In the Way of Giving.
At the evening session of the house
senate bill No. 25, introduced by Fiowerree, to provide for a capitol site, was the
first considered.

Paschal offered an amendment to the effect that the site should not cost the state more than \$1. He said that any other city that was in the capital contest at any time would have been glad to donate a site for a state capitol and Helena ought to do the same. The house thought differently and recommended the thought differently and recommended the

bill for concurrence.

Smead's bill, concerning the refunding
of school bonds, was also concurred in.

Senate bill 7, to enable Granite county to pay its bills for the rental of its county buildings, etc., was next considered and gave rise to an hour's discussion. A majority and minority report from the judi ciary committee were read on this bill, the former recommending the bill for passage and the latter reporting unfavor-ably. The committee finally refused to

ably. The committee finally refused to concur in the passage of the bill.

Senate bill 4, legalizing the purchase of park property outside the city limits by the city council of Great Falls, was concurred in. Senate bill 27, Hoffman, for the construction and maintenance of toll roads and bridges was also recommended for concurrence. At 10:20 the house adserted

EXTRA SESSION TALK. The Governor Is Said to Be Much Op

posed to 1t.
Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Feb. 20.—The house caucus of republicans has appointed a steering committee consisting of Booth, Lynde, Reynolds, Jones, Craven, Losee and Bennett. The senate steering committee consists of Leonard, Folsom and Chandler These committees will try to weed out the unimportant bills. Talk of an extra session is increasing, but the governor is said to be opposed to it.

LOVE'S CRUEL DEED.

J. B. Gentry Killed Madge Yorke, but He Still Lives. Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—James B. Gentry, the murderer of Madge Yorke, who was picked up unconscious on a doorstep near the Columbia avenue entrance to Fairmound park shortly after midnight this morning, is resting easily in the German hospital. The physicians say that Gentry is in no immediate danger of dying. His exhausted condition when found was caused by lack of food, and not by a self-inflicted wound. A search of his clothing discovered the following note, scribbled on the back of an envelope:

My life has been a disappointment from I ginning to end. All I have to say is good-bye earth.

J. B. Gentry In the coat were a half dozen love let-ters from Madge Yorke. The last was dated Feb. 10, and showed that, even if she meant to dismiss him, her love for him was very warm.

VERY CLOSE TO IT.

Dolph Has One Hand on That Senatorial

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 20.—Two ballots were taken for United States senator to-day without change. Both ballots gave Dolph 41, Hare 10, Raley 7, Huston 1, Williams

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 20,-There has bee no change in the senatorial vote. To-day the result was: Shoup 20, Sweet 19, Clagett 15. It does not seem likely there will be any change to-morrow.

MARSHAL MASSEY IS DEAD He Was Once a Well-Known Contractor in Spokane. Special Dispatch to the Standard.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 20 -The unex

pected news was telegraphed here from Olympia that V. M. Massey, a well-known Spokane deputy United States marshal, died there this morning after a week's illness of quinsy. Massey was an old-timer in Spokane, being one of the widest known contractors, in the of the widest known contractors in the

THIS IS TOUGH. The Armenians Didn't Commit Suicide

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.-The latest intelligence from Moosh of the proceed-ings of the commission inquiring into the outrages in Armenia has made a deep impression upon the Turkish officials here.

Witnesses recently examined gave evidence generally reflecting upon the officials in Armenia. Five witnesses testified that they saw the massacre of children.

GAINING GROUND.

The Revolution in Bolivia Is Getting to

Be a Big One.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A special to the World from La Paza, Bolivia, says: The revolution appears to be steadily gaining ground. The president has abandoned his trip to Sucrey in consequence of the discovery of a plot to capture and shoot

DEATH OF CHARLES S. WRIGHT. He Passed Away Very Suddenly at Miles City Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 29.—Charles S.
Wright, register of the land office here,
died suddenly to-night of inflammation of the bowels, aged 41.

Main Street. Owsley Block. Butte Washington, was considered and recommended for passage with an amendment placing the institution under the control of the state board of prison imanagers; 132, in relation to accepting in the head. He had been sick two weeks.

FRED DOUGLASS IS DEAD

The Noted Orator Expired Very Suddenly Last Night.

A LONG AND EVENTFUL LIFE

He Held Important Public Offices Did Much to Emancipate His Race and Was Universally Respected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Frederick Doug las, the noted freed man and orator dropped dead at his home in Anacosta

this evening.

His death was entirely unexpected, as he had been enjoying the best of health. During the afternoon he attended the convention of the women now in progress, and chatted with Susan B. Anthony and other leading members. When he re-turned home he said nothing of any feel-ing of illness, though he expressed himself as being a little exhausted from the climb as being a little exhausted from the climb upstairs leading from the street. He sat down and chatted with his wife about the women at the convention. Suddenly he gasped, ciapped his his hands to his heart and fell back unconscious. A doctor was hastily summoned and arrived within a very few moments, but efforts to revive him were honeless from efforts to revive him were hopeless from the first. Within 20 minutes of the attack beating of the heart ceased entirely the great ex-slave and statesman was dead. Douglass leaves two sons and

a daughter, the children of his first wife. His second wife, who is a white woman, survives him. Frederick Douglas, orator, was born in Tuckahoe, near Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, in February, 1817. His mother was a negro slave and his father a white man. He was a slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd until at the age of 10 he was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative of his master. He learned to read and write from one of his master's relatives, to whom he was lent when about 9 years of age. His master allowed him later to hire his own time for \$3 a week, and he was employed in a ship yard, and,

and he was employed in a ship yard, and, in accordance with a resolution long entertained, he fied from Baltimore and from slavery, Sept. 3, 1833.

He made his way to New York and thence to New Bedford, Mass., where he married and lived for two or three years, supporting himself by day labor on the wharves and in various workshops. While there he changed his name from Lloyd to Douglass. He was aided in his efforts for self education by William Lloyd Garrison.

In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech, which was so well re-ceived that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. In this capacity be traveled and lectured through the New England states for four years. Large audiences were attracted by his graphic description of slavery and his

loquent appeals. In 1845 he went to Europe and lectured on slavery to enthusiastic audiences in nearly all the large towns of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In 1846 his friends in England contributed \$759 to have him manumitted in due form of law. He remained two years in Great Britain, and in 1847 began, at Rochester, N. Y., the publication of Frederick Douglass' Paper, whose title was ejanged to The North Star, a weekly jodrnal, which he continued for some years.

His supposed implication in the John Brown raid of 1859 led Governor Wise of Virginia to make a requisition for his ar-rest upon the governor of Michigan, where he then was, and in consequence of this Mr. Douglass went to England and remained six or eight months. He then re turned to Rochester and continued the

publication of his paper.

When the civil war began in 1861 he urged upon President Lincoln the employment of colored trooops and the procla-mation of emancipation. In 1863, when permission was given to employ such troops, he assisted in enlisting men to fill the regiments, especially the 54th and 55th Massachuetts. After the abolition he discontinued his paper and applied himself to the preparation and delivery of ectures before lyceums. In September, 1870, he became editor of the New National Era in Washington, which was continued by his sons, Lewis and Frederick.

In 1871 he was appointed assistant sec-retary to the commission to Santo Do-mingo, and on his return President Grant appointed him one of the territorial counsel of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected presidential elector at large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of the

state to Washington.
In 1876 he was appointed United States
marshal for the District of Columbia,
which effice he retained until 1881, after which he became recorder of deeds in the district, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the autumn of 1886 he revisited England to inform the friends he had made a a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United States, with the intention of spending the winter on the continent and the following summer in the United Kingdom.

THAT CABLE.

There Was a Hot Fight Over the Proposition Yesterday in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- At the opening session of the house to-day some time was spent in unravelling a tangle produced by the passage, by the house, under a misapprehension, of a bill to increase the pension of Thomas Corrigan, late of Company B, Eighth Illinois infantry, to \$5 per month. The bill was returned to the house in response to a resolution and by unanimous consent the vote was taken again on the recommendation of the committee of the whole that it lie on the

Hall, and Lacey of Iowa, insisted the bill was a meritorious one and that the recommendation of the committee of the whole should be disagreed to, and thi-action was taken and the bill passed, 15

and 12 torpedo boats was reached, Dolliver, republican of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that two of the torpedo boats should be built on the Mis-

ssippi river. Talbot, in charge of the bill, accepted

the amendment.

An amendment by Sayres to strike out the item for the authorization of three battleships at a cost, exclusive of armament, of \$4,000,000 each, was lost, after onsiderable debate.

Sayres, in closing for the opposition, frankly admitted that he did not expect his amendment to carry. The Cramps his amendment to carry. The Cramps were here, he said. Last Saturday Cramp had boasted that this bill would pass. The Cramps had received \$22,000,000 from the government and Andrew Carnegie \$4,000. 000; a million had gone to the Pacific coast. These companies were powerful. Their friends were powerful and he did not therefore expect to carry his amend-

Two amendments by Cannon, one appropriating \$22,000,000, and the second making the sum of \$5,000,000 available for the purpose of carrying out the provi-sions-of the paragraph authorizing the in-crease of the navy were lost. Sayres of-fered an amendment to the next paragraph appropriating \$5,258,260 for armor and armament providing no higher sum shall be paid for armor or gun steel than is paid the contracting firm for like armor

or gun steel by private parties or other governments. Agreed to. When the committee arose and reported the bill to the house, Sayres moved to recommit it to the committee on naval affairs with instructions to report it back after striking out the resolution that there be battleships. The motion to recommit was defeated, 67 to 199, and the bill was

then passed without division.

McCreary called up the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. He explained that the use conferees had refused to agree to senate amendment appropriating 0,000 for a submarine cable to the Hawaiian islands, and he would ask the ouse to further insist on that disagree-

Hitt, republican of Illinois, moved that Hitt, republican of Illinois, moved that the house recede from its disagreement. McCreary, speaking in opposition to the motion, centended it was against the established policy of the government to embark in the enterprise of building sub-marine cables. He believed it should be condemned and defeated. If entered upon, he stated, this work would ulti-mately cost \$3,000,000. No country, he said, had caused us more excitement and said, had caused us more excitement an annoyance than Hawaii. We had los annovance than Hawaii. We had lost \$56,000,000 through the treaty negotiated in 1876, permitting the free importation

of sugar and rice.

Boutelle challenged McCreary's statement that we had not enough commercial intercourse with Honoluiu to warrant a submarine cable. More American ton-nage entered and cleared at the port of Honolulu than at any port of the civilized

"I prefer a submarine cable," said Bouelle, "to a submarine diplomacy." Hitt deprecated partisanship in the dis-

cussion of this question. The provision for the cable had been placed in the bil in the senate by the joint votes of patriotic men, democrats and republicans. He recalled the history of the past projected cable companies which contemplated building a submarine cable to Honolulu. All had failed because of the failure of one government or the other to subsidize them. The people were opposed to subsi-dies. The cable would not be built by private capital, it must be built, if at all, by the government. He called attention to the recommendation in President Cleve-land's message of 1885 that there should be cable communication botween Hawaii and the United States, and to his reiteration of that recommendation in 1888. To-day battleships costing millions had been authorized. To make these ships effective in case of war cables were necessary. At the conclusion of Hitt's remarks, without action on his motion, the house adjourned.

ONE KIND OF SUCCESS The Goldbugs Are Gloating Over the Way the Bonds Sold,

LONDON, Feb. 20.-N. M. Rothschild & on said this afternoon that the new American loan proved a colossal success. The amount of the loan allotted to Europe has been covered many times over. The Fall Mail Gazette says the success of the loan is a mark of confidence in the great

financial stability of the United States, New York, Feb. 20.—August Belmont & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of the bond syndicate, closed the subscrip-tion list for the new 4 per cent. bonds, the amount baving been subscribed many A private dispatch from London says

that the new American loan is quoted at 4 per cent, premium in London. This is reckoned on the syndicate price of 1131/4. It took J. Pierrepont Morgan, acting for himself and August Belmont, just 20 minutes to-day to receive and close bids for \$62,509,000 of the new 4 per cent. The syndicate will dispose of the bulk of the loan abroad in the interest of their agreement with the government to maintain the gold cash reserve. mium of 1161/2 was bid for the new bonds

Left at the Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Starter Fer-guson kept 12 2-year-olds half an hour at the post, and when he finally sent them the post, and when he linally sent them off three were left at the post and the rest were strung along an eighth of a mile. Rey Del Bandidos won in a drive from Corrigan's colt, Kowalsky. All the other races, except the last, were won by the

Half mile, 2-year-olds—Rey Del Bandi-Half mile, 2-year-olds—Rey Del Bandi-dos won, Kowalsky second, Don Carillo third; time, 139½. Mile and a furlong, handicap—Articus won, Mary S. second, Eckert third; time, 1:56. Five furlongs— George F. Smith won, Tim Murphy sec-ond, Percy third; time, 1:00½. Five and one-half furlongs—Lizzie Hampton colt won, Soledad second, Toby third; time, 1:00. Six furlongs—Sea Spray won, Oak-land second, Currency third; time, 1:18.

Getting Awfaily Good

to 73.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. When the paragraph providing for the authorization of three new battleships

DRINK AND POVERTY

That Was the Combination Which Drove Henry Dixon to Suicide.

ONCE HE WAS PROSPEROUS

He Kept a Saloon in Oyando for a Number of Years, But He Lost His Money and Booze and a Gun Did the Rest.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

DRUMMOND, Mont., Feb. 20.—Henry Dixon of Ovando committed suicide at Jakway & Faust's hotel in that town this morning, shooting himself through the head. He had formerly kept a saloon at Ovando but, although he made money the first few years, he afterwards lost so heavily that he had to give up the business last spring. Since then he lived by doing odd jobs, haying or logging occasionally. For a long time he drank hard, and those who knew him say that they expected this finale for months past.

Drink and loss of money together made

Drink and loss of money together made him despondent. He had been sleeping in a room with two men who got up as usual this morning for breakfast, Dixon remaining in bed after the others left. He called one of them back twice to drink with him and the third time, he told him

to take his (Dixon's) little dog with him.

A noise was heard in the room shortly after this, but nothing was thought of it until one of the men was sent to call Dixon for breakfast, when he was found in bed, a bottle on the chair beside the bed, one arm rased over his head, the other, with a pistol clutched fast, lying beneath his chin. Death had evidently been instantaneous.

Dixon was unmarried and about 40 years of age. He came from Maine several

of age. He came from Maine soveral years ago, and has a brother living at or near Rumsey in this state. Nothing re-garding the inquest or the disposition of the body could be learned, as the deed only occurred a few minutes prior to the departure of the stage by which the news was brought.

GETTING AT THE FACTS. The Defense Making a Strong Fight for

Harry Hayward
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Adry Hayward was a witness in the Ging trial today. Her testimony simply bore on the question of the time Harry Hayward called at Adry's flat on the night of the murder, which she could not fix definitely, and the time she and Adry left to go to her parents' house, which was about 7

Preceding Mrs. Adry Hayward's testimony Horace L. Wells, paying teller of the City bank, and Louise Ireland, were sworn. Wells testified to having paid Hayward between \$6,000 and \$7,000 after Sept. 1, 1891, thus accounting for the de-cendant's possession of the money that lid not come from Miss Ging. Miss Ireland was questioned by the de-

fense as to Harry calling at the flat on the days preceding and on the day of the

Mrs. L. L. Hayward, mother of the defendant, testified t hat Harry came into her room at 7:20 o'clock and said he was going to make a call. About 7:40 o'clock he came in again, hurriedly brushed his hair and went out, saying he was going to the opera. It was between these two times, according to Blixt's testimony, that Harry put him in the buggy with Miss Ging, with instructions to drive away and kill her.

the existence of insanity in the family, but the state at once objected, as the ques-tion of insanity would not be raised. The objection was not sustained by the court. "I am raising the question now," said

Irwin.
"Who is insane?" said the court, coming at once to the meat of the matter.
"We wish to show that at the time previous to his going to Elder Stewart, and at that time, Adry was resting under a de-

lusion," said Irwin.
"Well, suppose he was insane, what

then?"
"It would affect his credibility before "It would affect his competence to testify." "The court determined as to his comp tency when he was on the stand and there was no offer to prove contrary. Insane persons, especially those who are mono-maniacs, and not competent to testify, are reported to the court."

Irwin asked a long series of questions bearing on Adry's actions, his jealousy, his unreasoning fears during youth, the medical treatment he had been given, and the like, but they were all ruled out. Mrs Hayward could not answer a direct ques-tion as to the differences between Adry and Harry affirmatively or negatively.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PLOT. It Is Now Said He Intends to Take a Bitter Revenge.

London, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day, printed here this after-noon, says it is positively asserted that the journey of Li Hung Chang to Pekin is intended to give him a chance to accom-plish what he has long awaited—the over-throw of the present Manchu dynasty in China. Li Hung Chang will begin his

journey to Pekin to-morrow.

The same dispatch also says that Kung, ex-taioti of Port Arthur, has made a confession showing the traitorous designs of Li Hung Chang. It is stated that Li Hung Chang has been leagued with officials at the palace in Pekin for the overthrow of the dynasty ever since he was deprived of his yellow jacket and peacock feather and lost various offices.

Hong Kong, Feb. 20 .- Reports received to-day from Formosa state that the dis-turbances on the island are increasing, and the merchants are alarmed and leav-

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 20 .- A bill was presented in the house this afternoon for a fresh appropriation of 100,000,000 yen on account of the war. Should it be woted, the total war appropriation will be 239,

BERLIW, Feb. 20.—The bill to repeal the anti-Jesuit law passed the reichstag to-day amid cheers from the Catholic party.